IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its Relation to Other Pranches of Trade Extent of Fields Developed - Thousands of Men Employed-Status of Labor



A "BANK" OF OVERS.

a sufficiently large amount of money is over numerous technical points, and day

withdrawn from circulation to seriously after day strikes were inaugurated, un-

ness conducted on a broad enough basis ers firm. Successive strikes and finally

to admit of the utilization of the best a general lock-out occurred, and all the

mechanical means and line skilled labor clements of disorder were brought into

where occasionally required, to claim play. Outside laborers were imported,

pre-eminence as the banner coke district the local police and even the military

of the world. Here alone 13,511 ovens are 'were called in, culminating in the ter-

located, employing some 17,000 men, at a rible scenes of bloodshed and suffering

daily pay-roll average of \$25,000, and all | with which every reader of the daily

EVICTION SCENE.

secured.

til three distinct advances in wages were

In 1887 the dissatisfaction of the men

lined to treat on this basis, and the

they had already allowed advances in

wages aggregating 56 per cent, and the

arbitrators decided in their favor. The

as a valueless expedient for the remedy

sued. The struggle that followed was a

bitter o.e. replete with hard feeling,

suffering, and loss of time and money for

both capital and labor. Finally, the

the demands of their employes. A

sliding scale was arranged, whereby the

men were to receive pay according to

the ruling price of the coke. Some of

the operators, however, proceeded on an

independent basis, refusing to have any

dealings with labor organizations or with

new demands and complaints, the own-

Petty difficulties let to serious trou-

The workmen were resolute in

by comparison, under like conditions. Closely allied to the iron industry, controlling in a measure the coal output. and requiring the services of men dependent and permanently located, coke production affects with its prosperity or agricultural, and industrial interests of turers, it defeats investment calculations by cutting down running expenses | men demanded the discharge of this and during a lock-out, and when such occurs | that obnoxious foreman, they quibbled

affect the regular routine of trade.

There are eighteen States and Terri-

tories in which the manufacture of coke

is made a feature, but the Connellsville

district in Pennsylvania, outrivals all

ter, and sufficient capital is massed,

natural advantages found, and the busi-

workers. Previous to that date, for IMPORTANCE OF COKE MAKING several years, a great depression had existed in the industry on account of slack times in the iron trade, and consequent limited demand for the product In 1879 the business took a decided "boom," however, the oven ca-pacity was doubled and workmen were in great demand. The contiguous count'es were unable to supply laborers, and fifteen years, the the Pittsburg employment agencies were coke interest of resorted to by the mine-owners. This he United States | led to the introduction of large numbers has assumed an of Hungarians and Poles. Popular importance in the error has accredited these men with disindustr al world, placing English-speaking workmen, unequalled in the which is not the fact-they simply aughistory of any mented the working force and filled a other branch of demand, rapidly acquiring American mining or manu- ways. The prosperity of the plants facturing. This naturally extended to the men, and led progress and de- to a centralization of principles. Affairs ve opment is all proceeded smoothly until 1881, when the the more remark- Knights of Labor advocated and aided able, from the the first general strike of the cokefact that the workers for higher wag s. The strike amount of capi- I was unsuccessful, and, after six weeks tal invested, the of idleness, work was resumed. labor equipment Capital and labor seemed to agree actual operations, are out of al propor- succeeding five years. The depression tion to those employed in kindred indus- of 1884, however, had a demoralizing eftries, where the returns are insignificant | feet on the men. Over half the ovens were idle, and those in blast put in only three-quarters time. It is claimed that abuses chargeable to capital began to appear; that the men were imposed upon, and the result was a second strike. This time success crowned the efforts of depression the commercial, financial, the workmen. Its effect was bad, however, for the tables turned and the upper a section vitally, and of the country at hand gained by the majority, the operalarge to quite an important degree. It tors seemed to be marked as victims for practically swavs the iron manufactretaliation. Triffing affairs were magnitled into important issues, the work-



civilized world. The men claimed that

they would sign a sliding scale schedule

in good faith, and that later the mine

owners would manipulate the coke

market so as to have the price of the product rule high or low, according as they desired to pay the men. The owners offset this claim by averring that the fluctuations in the value of the coke were controlled by the legitimate outside demand—that it wou'd rule at 82.25 per ton for a time, and then sink to the remarkably low price of \$1 per ton, preventing them almost from even making expenses. They furthermore charged the prevailing trouble to professional labor agitators, and c'aimed that the workmen lived better and earned than at other mines, latter statement was true but, although the Connellsville coal is easily mined and the men work at their leisure, and have the wagous to fill at their hand, they accomplish much more than in mines in less favored lo-

It was estimated, previous to the last great strike, that the Connellsville workmen received for unskilled labor 25 per cent more wages than was pad elsewhere for the same character of work, and that, too, for simply handling the shovel and pickay. Hungarians, Poles and Italians earned from \$2 to \$3 a day for seven to nine hours' labor in dry, well-ventilated mines, where soft ninefoot veins existed. The usual seventysix men equipment of mine and over certainly averaged \$750 per man per annum, and, during a strike, the thrift of the men was evidenced by the fact that thirty-six men drew \$14,000 from the local banks.

The homes from which the miners were evicted were, in many instances. places of comfort and convenience. The mine owners leased them to the workers culminated in a general demand for a 20 at prices varying from \$3 to \$8 per per cent advance. This was positively month. These houses usually had four would be a pretty garden spot, the matter was referred to arbitration. An | works were accessible, and the scenery authorized committee took the affair in delightful, with excellent schools and hand. The mine owners claimed that | fine churches near at hand.

Some idea of the magnitude of the coke enterprises may be gained from the fact that one company had \$5,000,000 inmen appealed, arbitration was discarded | vested, controlled 35,000 acres of coal lands, constituting 42 separate plants, of existing difficulties, and a lockout en- with 10,460 ovens in blast. Three water plants, with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons were operated, and the mines had 35 miles of railroad tracks, 1,200 cars, 23 locomotives, 72 pairs of stationary enmine owners pretty cenerally conceded | gines, 173 steam boilers, and 816 horses and mu'es.

> The profit on the coke is said to be enormous, one firm purchasing sufficient of the product to insure a clear gain of 8200 a day. A new feature of the industry is the breaking of the coke into sizes to correspond to anthra ite coal by means of three large machines, having a capacity of fifty car loads daily, which is sold for use in forges, and in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

> There is but little doubt that the troubles between laborer and employer that have temporarily crippled the great coke-making industry will justify themselves in time. The interest is too important, and its ramiffcations are too numerous and cosely allied to the best welfare of the country, to be allowed to lie inert and unproductive. All great enterprises have a period of struggle and uncertainty, and the coke industry will only reach a peaceful basis of progress when a permanent settlement of existing difficulties is made that will prove equitable alike to the rights of capital and labor.

> > Deserves a Medal.

New York City was the scene of a little street drama lately which the Sun thus describes: A cart was delivering a load of coal. The willing horse tried his best to back the vehicle to the desired spot, but even his great strength

was not equal to the task. Then the driver began to beat the animal, and this quickly collected & crowd. He was a big fellow, with a fierce look in his eyes, and the by standers were chary about interfering. knowing what would follow.

"I pity the horse, but don't want to get into a row," remarked one. "I'm not in the least afraid to tackle

him," put in a young man with a long "but about the time I get him down along will come a policeman and arrest us both."

The driver was beating the horse and nothing was being done about it, when a little girl about 8 years old approached and said: "Please, mister."

"Well, what yer want?"
"If you'll only stop I'll get all the children around here and we'll carry every bit of the coal to the manhole and let you rest while while were doing

The man looked around in a defiant way, but, meeting with only pleasant looks, he began to give in, and after a moment he smiled and said: "Mebbe he did'nt deserve it, but I'm

out of sorts to-day. There goes the whip, and perhaps a lift on the wheels will help him." The crowd swarmed around the cart.

many hands helped to push, and the old

KING BIRDS IN BATTLE.

A Lycoming Man Makes a Novel Capture While Trout Fishing. The trout-fishing season is only a

few days old, and yet G. A. Sheets, of Quigelville, has had an experience that a whole summer does not often develop. One morning Mr. Sheets rigged himself out for a day's sport and started for one of the babbling brooks that the trout delight to haunt. While passing Coal Mountain in the vicinity of Cogan Station, his attention was attracted by a commotion some distance shead. As he drew near he observed two immense birds engaged in a combat. So intent were the combatants with the battle they apparently paid no attention to Mr. Sheets, who was thus enabled to draw quite near.

Prompted by curiosity at the strange battle, the spectator hid behind a tree and looked on with amazement. He soon realized that the scene was unusual as well as novel, for one of the birds was an immense golden eagle. while the other was a large hawk. It was a kattle for life or death, and, while the hillsides re-echoed with the screams of the birds, and the feathers were flying, Mr. Sheets could no longer control himself, especially as the birds flopped around close to where he was standing. He sprang from his place of concealment and laid hold of the eagle which had its talons so firmly imbedded in the flesh of the hawk as to be unable to extricate itself. He soon succeeded in subduing the bird and making it captive. In the mean time the hawk died.

Mr. Sheets succeeded in carrying both birds home with him, and in the presence of several of his neighbors made an examination of them.' The eagle was found to measure seven feet one inch from tip to tip of its wings and two feet from head to tail. Its talous were eight inches in length. The hawk measured four feet four inches from tip to tip of its wings and was correspondingly large.

The eagle was cared for and on Saturday was reported to have fully recovered from the effects of the fight and gave indications of becoming quite tame. It was ravenous and ate freely of the food furnished by its captor. Mr. Sheets is very proud of the bird, which is very rare in these parts.— Jersey Shore Vidette.

A Plea for the Ugly Girls,

It does not matter much to a boy whether he is good-looking or the reverse. He is not obliged to wait for somebody to ask him to dance, and his matrimonial prospects don't appear to suffer any serious discount from personal shortages that would send a girl's stock away down below par, or even put her out of the market altohideous or repulsive but that some woman is ready to marry him, if he will only ask her; but men are less philanthropic, and so the ugly girls are generally left to run to waste as unappropriated blessings. The "handsonie is as handsome does" theory won't hold at all after we get out of the nursery. with a negro, on a farm house and seothers in the quantity and quality of its refused by the operators, who offered 5 rooms, and hydrant water and coal were and a little experience soon convinces cured \$1.02. They were arrested and supply. Here the industry has its cen- per cent. instead. The workmen de- provided free of charge. Often there us that it is a fraud and delusion, like each subsequently sentenced to twentythat other domestic fiction, about the drumstick being the choicest part of the fowl, with which our elders used to impose upon the unsuspecting simplicity of our childhood.

We ugly girls never get any drives in the park, nor free seats at the theater; and as for ice cream and French caudy, no matter how handsomely we body of troops for the protection of her deport ourselves. Je shouldn't know railways in war. Most of them are the taste of either if we waited to have men living near the eastern boundary it bestowed upon us as a reward of —among them 7,000 foresters and cusmerit. Indeed, the expensiveness of toms officials—able to get in the field being an ugly girl is one of the worst at a few hours' notice. Fecently this things about it; there are no perquis- railway contingent was mobilized, so ites. We get none of the plums out of life's pudding, for under present conditions men do all the carving, and, as one of them says, "All the fine things we think and say about women apply to those only who are telerably

good-looking or graceful." Now, suppose the same rule applied to men, and that only the good-looking ones could hope to attain to wealth and distinction; suppose, for instance, that that famous wart on Oliver Cromwell's nose had been sufficient to condemn him to obscurity, as it inevitably would have done had he been a woman; suppo-e Grover Cleveland's too ample girth of waist had kept him out of the White House, as it certainly would have kept Mrs. Cleveland out had she been the unlucky possessor of that inconvenient superfluity; or suppose David B. Hill's bald pate had rendered him ineligible to the office of Governor of New York, as I have not the shadow of a doubt that a bald head would render any woman in America ineligible to the office of Governor's wife; suppose, in fact, that a bald head was sufficient to blast any man's prospects in life as effectually as it would any weman's, I think most of the middleaged men, at least, into whose hands this paper may fall, will admit that that would be a little hard. And, in fact, isn't it just a little hard that anybody's destiny in life should be made to depend irretrievably upon an accideut over which they have no control. such as having been born with a red head or a pug nose? But this is the law under which women have lived since the beginning of time, and it doe-n't give the ugly girl a fair chance. -Lippincott's.

Catarrh.

Catarrh is an inflammation of the mucous membrane. As the membrane lines every cavity of the body that has an outlet, there may be as many dif-ferent forms of catarrh as there are such cavities.

The closed cavities are lined, not with mucous mem'rane, but with one that secretes a thinner fluid-serum -for lubricating purposes, which is readily absorbed after doing its normal work. Still, the serous membrane also may be inflamed, and its secretion ab-

normally increased. Thus we may have pericarditis, with its "water" around the heart, from inflammation of the membrane that lines the heart-bag, or pericardium; pleurisy, with its fluid crowding against the lungs, and sometimes causing their complete collapse, from inflammation horse had the cart to the spot with one of the membrane that lines the chest;

from inflammation of the membrane that lines the cavity of the abdomen; synovitis, with its painful and puffed-out joints, from inflammation of their

similar lining membrane.

A common "cold" is an inflammation of the air passages. When it is confined mainly to the nostrils, it is popularly known as a cold in the head, but medically as coryza.

When it is confined mainly to the bronchial tubes, it is called bronchitis, which, when it has gained a permanent hold, greatly resembles "consumption," and is often mistaken for it by the people.

Catarrh of the ears and catarrh of the Eustachian tubes often cause deafness. Catarrh of the stomach loads the stomach with tough phlegm and interferes with digestion. Catarrh of the gall bladder obstructs the outflow of the bile, which is absorbed into the circulation, and thus gives rise to jaundice. Catarrh of the bladder is a dangerous disease, from the difficulty of getting rid of the mucus.

Two forms of catarrh are due to pollen; one, in summer, known as "rose cold" or "hay fever;" the other, in autumn, known as "autumnal catarrh.

The word catarrh, as popularly used, means either nasal catarrh or bronchitis. Nasal catarrh is often helped by snuffing up, so as to carry it into the mouth, a weak solution of salt and water, repeating the operation several times a day. Where the disease is very persistent, it is well, when possible, to try a change of climate. In bronchitis the case should be attended by a physician. - Youth's Companion.

Razor Freaks.

The finest grades of razors are so delicate that even the famous Damascus sword blades cannot equal them in texture It is not generally known that the g ain of a Swelish razor is so sensitive that its general direction is changed after a short service When you buy a fine razor the grain runs from the upper end of the outer point in a diagonal direction toward the handle. Constant strapping will twist the steel until the grain appears to be straight up and down. Subsequent use will drag the grain outward from the edge, so that after steady use for several months the fiber of the steel occupies a position exactly the reverse of that which it did on the day of purchase. The process also affects the temper of the blade, and when the grain sets from the lower outer point toward the back, you have a razor which cannot be kept in condition, even by the most conscientious barber. But here's another curious freak that will take place in the same tool: Leave the razor alone for a month, or two, and when you take it up you will gether. One never sees a man so find that the grain has assumed its first position. The operation can bepeated until the steel is worn through to the back .- Manufacturer's Gazette.

> Twenty-six Years for Stealing \$1.02. In 1888 Fred Easton, of Wyoming County, N. Y., made a raid, in company six years in State's prison. Easton was drunk at the time of the commission of the crime. The udge who sentenced him recently died, leaving a letter recommending Easton's pardon.

For the Protection of Railways in War. France has in her army a unique that its efficiency might be tested. The mobilization was not very successful. Half of the men could get no overcoats because there were none for them.

Just Before the Battle.

Johnny-Will it hurt much, Doctor Dentist-You don't want me to tell you a story, do you, Johnny? The good boo's says we mustn't do that.

Johnny-Well, the good book says you must do to others as you'd have 'em do to you, and if I was a big man a-going to pull a tooth for a little boy that wanted me to say it wouldn't hurt much, I think I'd say it, Doctor. That's what I think.

Lively Basket Making.

The manufacture of grape baskets has grown to be an industry in many of the towns along the shores of Lake Erie. Two men, to determine which was the faster workman, agreed to labor at their trade for one month, each to work as many hours as he wished. The score at the end of that time stood 52,050 for one, and 52,045 for the other.

A little innocent misunderstanding is sometimes very useful in helping one over a hard place. "Mabel," said the teacher, "you may

spell kitten." K-double-i-t-e-n," said Mabel.

"Kitten has two i's, then, has it?" "Yes, ma'am, our kitten has."-Chicago Herald.

A NOVEL experiment has been devised for the entertainment of dinner guests, the serving of salad grown under the eyes of the guests who partake of it. The secret of performing this magic feat is in soaking good germinating lettuce seed in alcohol for about six hours, and sowing it in an equal mixture of unslacked lime and rich soil. After the soup has been served sprinkle the seeds with lukewarm water and they will sprout immediately, the lettuce growing to about the size of hazel nuts before the

time for serving the salad arrives. THE story that Mr. McHale, the Minnesota legislator who made himself famous by introducing the "anti-tights" bill, was only sking is absurd. He was in dead earnest. He is that kind of a man. Why, he won't even suffer a leg of mutton to come to his table until it is dressed.

A DANISH archæologist has found in Macedonia, near the modern town of Niausta, a Greek painting on the walls of a tomb. It shows a Greek horseman peritonitis, so painful and dangerous, battling with a Persian foot soldier.

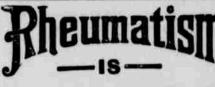
Indiana Mineral Springs-A Great Health Resort on the Line of the Chicago and

Eastern Illinois Rat road, A short rest from the active demands of the average American's busy life is always beneficial. To rest, then, is certainly a good remedy, in itself, but when you rest how much better it is to go where you can have the privilege of drinking a water prepared in Nature's own laboratory, buobling forth pure and sparkling from the earth forth pure and sparkling from the earth, the use of which never fails to bring about immediate relief, and a permanent cure for rheumatism, kidney diseases, liver com-plaint, dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach and all forms of skin diseases.

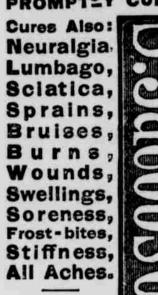
If you seek rest and recreation, why not combine it with improved health and the pleasure of spending a few days or weeks. as suits you, at the Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren Co., Ind.? Here you will find every accommodation that \$150,090 judiciously expended can procure; a one-hundred room, hard-wood finished, modern appointed hotel, lighted by electricity, compiete water-works system, a cold-storage plant, the finest bathhouse in the West, and s hundred and one points of interest to entertain you. Here you can drink the waters of the Indiana Mineral Springs that will quickly relieve that tired, worn-out feeling, bring color to your faded cheeks, invigorate your system with new life and energy, and make you feel that life is worth

living after all. It is too beautiful a place to write about or even picture in this limited space, so we carnestly urge, if you desire additional information, that you write at once to C. L. Stone, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, Chicago, for illustrated and descriptive matter showing in detail the improvements at the Springs, and setting forth testimo-nials from prominent people, who have within the past year been restored to health by the use of the waters of the Indiana Mineral Springs. Any officer or agent of the Chicago & Eastern Ulinois Railroad will take pleasure in advis. gas to the railroad route and rates, or answering any questions pertaining to this great health re-

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The Soap Cleans Most is Lenox.

lization and culture.

in the Connellsville region begins pra :- mob rule, while disorder, hardship, and tically with 1879. At that time there terror existed on every side. were only 3,650 ovens in blast, which The discussion of the right and wrong horse is were principally manned by natives, of the affair from either aspect of the effort.

surface indications point to a happy and | prints is familiar. The shooting down progressive community, on a basis of of strikers, their murderous retaliation solid social and industrial integrity. The on non-union men, the eviction of tendistrict is one possessed of rare sanitary ants by the mine owners, the acts of and elimatic advantages, the scenery be- lawlessness, vandalism, and incendiaring of the most picturesque character. ism of the past year fully rival the de-It is situated in the heart of a fine agri- p'orable days of the Mollie Magnires. cultural section, while a network of The men cavilled at their employers, the railroads renders it accessible in every latter held them responsible for the way, and bring to it in a measure the lock-out that had jeopardized the best better influences of a high grade of civ- business interests of the country, and for months the once peaceful Connells-The history of the coke interest itself, ville district struggled in the grasp of

The discussion of the right and wrong